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DAN SMOOT

NIXON AND THE CFR

In the November 19, 1968, issue of *Deseret News*, Sydney J. Harris, liberal columnist, approvingly commented:

"It is probably better for the nation that Nixon was elected than Humphrey, for social realities will force Nixon to do pretty much the same things Humphrey would have done, but Nixon will encounter less bitterness and opposition than Humphrey would have."

Conservatives feel otherwise. The American Conservative Union supported Nixon last year, heartily approving when candidate Nixon, campaigning in Dallas, promised to clean house in the State Department. Now, ACU complains that Nixon has done the opposite of what he promised. Since his election, Nixon has complimented the State Department for having "the best career service in the world."(1)

The American Conservative Union notes that Nixon has kept in key positions "virtually all the men who have been directly responsible for formulating and executing the disastrous foreign policy America has had for the last eight years, indeed the last 20 years."(1)

It is not "social realities" that cause "Nixon to do pretty much the same things Humphrey would have done" — it is the reality of a powerful cabal which has controlled the federal government for a generation. The "men who have been directly responsible for formulating and executing the disastrous foreign policy America has had for the last . . . 20 years" are, for the most part, members of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) or of related organizations.

CFR people dominate the Nixon administration. Is the President a puppet, or is he merely yielding to an influence that harmonizes with his own basic convictions? It is a good question.

The Council on Foreign Relations was founded in 1919 by Colonel E. M. House and a coterie of young intellectuals enamored of socialism. House — Woodrow Wilson's all-powerful adviser — wanted the United States converted into a socialist dictatorship, and integrated with other socialist dictator-

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ships. He created the CFR as a study group which would "educate" American leaders to promote, and condition the public to accept, the kind of international socialism he envisioned.

By the end of World War II, the tax-exempt CFR had become the controlling center of a complex network of tax-exempt organizations which was, and still is, in effect, the invisible government of the United States.

Membership in the Council on Foreign Relations is restricted to 1400 — 700 *resident* members (American citizens who reside or work within 50 miles of City Hall in New York City), and 700 *non-resident* members (American citizens who reside or do business outside that 50-mile radius).

The CFR has local affiliates, called Committees on Foreign Relations, in 34 cities. Membership in these Committees is limited to a score or so of important people.

Among the most influential of CFR members during the late 1930's and early 1940's, when the CFR cabal was taking control of policy-making functions inside the federal government, were such people as Alger Hiss and Lauchlin Currie, later identified as Soviet espionage agents; and Owen Lattimore, later identified as a "conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet international conspiracy."

I do not intend to imply that the Council on Foreign Relations ever was a communist organization. Boasting among its past members four Presidents of the United States (Hoover, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Nixon) and many other high officials, both civilian and military, the CFR can be termed, by those who agree with its objectives, a "patriotic" organization.

The fact, however, that communists worked for many years as influential members of the CFR indicates something about the CFR's objectives. The ultimate aim of the Council on Foreign Relations (however well-intentioned many of its members may be) is the same as the ultimate aim of international communism: to create a one-world socialist system and make the United States a part of it.[2]

President Nixon was a member of the CFR from 1960 to 1964. His non-resident membership as a Californian lapsed after he moved to New York City. Nixon's official attitude about the CFR and his former membership in it was expressed in a form letter which his staff sent in answer to inquiries during the 1968 political campaign. From the letter:

"Mr. Nixon has never attended a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations. He is not currently a member, although several years ago he shared membership with former President Eisenhower, former President Hoover, and a host of other distinguished Americans. . . .

"The Council on Foreign Relations. . . . is purely and simply a group which supports independent research in world affairs. It takes no positions. It is not a policy-making body. It advocates nothing but research of foreign affairs as a contribution to public opinion. The individual member is in no way bound to any such findings."

The overwhelming preponderance of CFR "contribution to public opinion" is diametrically opposed to enlightened concepts of liberty and benign neutrality advocated by the Founding Fathers. It is an evasion to assert that the CFR neither makes nor advocates policy.

Individual members of the CFR (or of groups interlocked with it by the overlapping of personnel) have held, for many years, policy-making positions in government, in huge foundations, in educational institutions, in the communications industry, in finance, in big churches, in big labor unions, in big business, in political parties, in civic clubs, in Negro-agitation groups, in one-world organizations.

These individuals formulate the policies of the federal government. A vast network of opinion-forming agencies, owned or controlled by individual members of the CFR-combine, influences Congress and the public to accept the policies which CFR people formulate.

Nixon's cabinet members are not directly affili-

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ated with the CFR; but it is apparent that Nixon's cabinet is an administrative staff, selected to execute policies formulated by others — by advisers to the President and lower-echelon appointees in the various departments.

A roll-call of these lower-level officials reveals that CFR members are still in control of the executive branch of the federal government as they have been for a generation. Here are *a few* of the CFR members on the Nixon team:

George Ball, special consultant on relations with communist nations; *Jacob Beam*, Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.; *William P. Bundy*, foreign policy adviser; *Ellsworth Bunker*, U. S. Ambassador to Saigon; *Arthur Burns*, Counselor to the President; *Philip Kingsland Crowe*, Ambassador to Norway; *Carl J. Gilbert*, special representative for trade negotiations; *General Andrew J. Goodpaster*, chief military adviser; *Henry A. Kissinger*, chief foreign policy adviser; *Franklin A. Lindsay*, chief of Organization of the Executive Branch Task Force; *Henry Cabot Lodge*, chief negotiator at Paris; *Henry Loomis*, deputy director of USIA; *Paul W. McCracken*, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; *Robert D. Murphy*, the President's personal representative on foreign policy; *Richard F. Pedersen*, counselor and executive secretary of the State Department; *Nathaniel Samuels*, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; *Glenn T. Seaborg*, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission; *Joseph J. Sisco*, Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East and South East; *Gerard C. Smith*, Director of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; *Helmut Sonnenfeldt*, National Security Council consultant on Soviet Affairs; *Charles Yost*, Ambassador to the UN.

Note the record of some of these CFR men on Nixon's team:

George Ball — special consultant on relations with communist nations — has always been soft on communism. He was a leader in the Kennedy administration's muzzling of the military, to keep high-ranking officers from criticizing communism. A specific indication of Ball's attitude can be found in his comment on Jomo Kenyatta (head of the savage Mau Mau, who became President of the new African nation, Kenya). A few days after Kenyatta had dedicated a communist training institute, Ball called him "a pretty mature individual trying to follow something of a middle path."[3]

Ball entered service during the Roosevelt administration in World War II. A veteran political supporter of Adlai Stevenson, he was appointed to the Number Three post in the Kennedy State Department. He soon became Under Secretary of State, and retained that position in the Johnson administration.

Ball is not only a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, but also of the Atlantic Union Committee — a group that has been working for a generation to federate western nations under one regional government, as an initial step toward one-world government. Nixon himself has supported this movement.

William P. Bundy began a ten-year career with the CIA in 1951. In 1953, Senator Joseph McCarthy revealed that Bundy (a son-in-law of Secretary of State Dean Acheson) had contributed $400 to a defense fund for Alger Hiss, who had been exposed as a Soviet spy. McCarthy said Bundy had written a memorandum, giving three reasons for aiding Hiss: (1) It would help Acheson (who testified in Hiss's defense); (2) exonerating Hiss was imperative; (3) the Hiss case was important to the Democrat Party.

From 1961 to 1964, Bundy was a high official in the Defense Department. In 1964, Johnson appointed him Assistant Secretary of State for Eastern Affairs.[3] Bundy was one of Johnson's key advisers on Vietnam. Now, CFR-member Bundy is one of Nixon's key advisers.[4]

Ellsworth Bunker was brought into the State Department by Dean Acheson in 1951. Since then, he has had numerous ambassadorial assignments. In 1962, as a special envoy of the Kennedy administration, he helped negotiate the final conquest of West New Guinea by Achmed Sukarno,

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then communist dictator of Indonesia.[3] Now, CFR-member Bunker is Nixon's Ambassador to Saigon.

A member of the Atlantic Union Committee, Bunker is a devotee of world government.[3]

Robert D. Murphy, who served Presidents Roosevelt and Eisenhower as personal representative on foreign policy, now serves President Nixon in the same capacity. In 1953, CFR-member Murphy helped negotiate the shameful Korean armistice. In 1958 (after Eisenhower had sent Marines to Lebanon, ostensibly to protect that country from communists led by Rashid Karami), Murphy was assigned the task of helping select a new Lebanese President. Murphy chose Fouad Chehab, a tool of Gamal Abdel Nasser, communist dictator of Egypt. Chehab chose, as his Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, Rashid Karami, the communist leader from whom the Marines were protecting Lebanon.[5]

Helmut Sonnenfeldt (when in the Eisenhower State Department) was alleged to have passed the contents of secret telegrams from State Department files to the Israeli embassy. The Department of Justice could not prosecute, because the State Department said it was not in the interest of the U.S. government to declassify the secret telegrams.[4]

CFR-member Sonnenfeldt is now President Nixon's expert on Soviet affairs.

CFR members *Arthur Burns* and *Henry Kissinger* were given the two most influential positions in the Nixon administration. CFR member *Jacob Beam* was given what the President regards as the most important diplomatic assignment.

NEXT WEEK: Burns, Kissinger, and Beam

* * * * *

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FOOTNOTES

(1) Article by Karen Klinefelter, *The Dallas Morning News*, Mar. 3, 1969, p. A14

(2) For a detailed account of the origins, operations, and personnel of the CFR cabal, see *The Invisible Government*, by Dan Smoot. Pocketbook edition, $1.00; library edition, $4.00

(3) *Biographical Dictionary Of The Left, Volume One*, by Francis X. Cannon ($1.00 from American Opinion, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178), pp. 11, 26, 27-8

(4) *The Herald of Freedom*, Feb. 7, 1969

(5) "American-Soviet Relations — Part III," *The Dan Smoot Report*, Jan. 5, 1959, p. 6; "Red Star Over Texas," *The Dan Smoot Report*, Oct. 23, 1961, p. 340; *American Opinion*, Feb., 1969, p. 36

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